

of Representative Hutchinson (North Dakota) for the regulation of storage warehouses probably would be unconstitutional.

The bill is modeled on the State law of New Jersey prohibiting the use of storage, which was referred to by President Wilson in his recent address to Congress as a means of bringing down present prices. Mr. Morrill thought that while such a law could be enforced as a State law Congress would not have authority to enact such a Federal law except as it applies to interstate commerce. This would not be effective, he said, because it could be evaded by establishing branch storage warehouses in the respective States over which, in case the food was shipped only within that State, the Federal Government would have no jurisdiction.

**Houston's Delay Criticized.**

The testimony of Mr. Morrill also revealed that while the present prices have been in force for several months the Department of Agriculture has framed no definite plan for meeting the situation, but is hoping to present one within a couple of weeks. This would be criticized severely by Chairman Haugen (Iowa) and Representative Tinsler (Kan.).

Mr. Morrill suggested his belief the most feasible plan to force food out of storage would be for Congress to use its taxing power, placing taxes on food according to the time above a certain period—out eight months if it kept in storage and indicated that the Department bill will be along those lines. Bills to provide such taxation already have been introduced in the House.

Chairman Haugen indicated to-day that the House committee will not necessarily extend the Lever food control act according to the recommendation of the President suggested, but rather will incorporate a new act embodying all powers necessary to control profiteering in food supplies.

The President has all the power he needs to control foodstuffs and bring prices down," said Mr. Haugen, "and there should be no haste in extending the food control act until after the election, at which time a new law should be passed."

The House Judiciary Committee will meet to-morrow to consider bills carrying out the President's request for the stamping of the cost price on all commodities and the creation of a board to investigate capital issues before these are offered to the public.

**Senate Committee Named.**

The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce authorized Chairman Cummins to-day to name a sub-committee of five to consider the bill introduced in the President's address, which falls in the jurisdiction of the committee. He named Senators Townsend (Mich.), McLean (La.), Fletcher (Wis.), Smith (Ind.), Underwood (Ala.) and Smith (S. C.). The sub-committee will meet early this week and begin work.

Senator Kellogg's bill providing for Federal licensing of all great corporations engaged in interstate commerce is designed as a means to bring them under Federal control with the purpose of regulating prices and explaining his bill, Senator Kellogg said:

"Some years ago, after the prosecution of the Standard Oil Company by the Government, I became convinced that other means were necessary to regulate trusts and combinations in restraint of trade. At that time I prepared a bill embodying some of the ideas, but nothing was ever done with it. I since have revised it, and I now submit it to the consideration of the Congress as a suggestion."

"In view of present conditions, I think I should wish to make some amendments and changes in it, but these can be considered by the Congress."

"The bill requires all corporations engaged in interstate commerce and having a capital or assets of \$10,000,000 or over to take out a license, and provides that when the license is issued by the Federal Trade Commission, such corporation shall be presumed to be a legal corporation and shall have the right to engage in interstate and foreign commerce. If the license is revoked, as provided in the bill."

**Forfeiture Provided For.**

"It further provides for a forfeiture of the license if the corporation shall enter into any contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade or shall monopolize commerce, or attempt to monopolize it. This would give the commission a supervisory jurisdiction over the corporations, and their license would be subject to forfeiture if they engage in a combination to raise or fix prices, engage in unfair methods of competition for the sake of crushing out their competitors, or if they engage in any other abuses which have been in the past commonly employed to monopolize commerce."

"It may be that \$10,000,000 is excessive and that smaller corporations should be covered by the bill. It was my view at the time I prepared this bill that the danger of monopoly of commerce arose with regard to those large corporations having business all over the country capable of exerting their power."

"It is my opinion that prosecution under the present anti-trust act is not a sufficient remedy. There should be a department of the Government having power of supervision, not necessarily interfering with the business of the country, but possessing the power to investigate, publish facts, and take immediate action to revoke a license if a corporation abuses its power. With this power in the Federal Government, there will be less likelihood of price fixing agreements. The bill provides, however, that if the license is forfeited, the corporation may protect its rights in the courts."

**Vagueness in Present Law.**

"I would not give to any executive board of the Government the absolute power to bar a corporation from engaging in interstate commerce. On the other hand, under the present law, many corporations do not know whether or not they are lawfully transacting business or whether they are legally organized. Lawyers and courts differ on the subject. They should be licensed and know whether their business is lawful. In fact, as this bill provides, they should have the right to apply to the commission and have it determined in advance whether any proposed action is legal."

The bill also regulates the issuance of stock and securities by such corporations, and requires all stock hereafter issued to be fully covered either in property or money. It provides that a corporation having more than 50 per cent. of the total business of the State or sector in the United States shall not purchase the property and business of any other corporation engaged in a similar competitive business unless the said purchasing corporation shall apply to the commission and receive the approval thereof. The object of this provision is to prevent a large corporation having more than 50 per cent. of the business from using its power to compel its competitors to sell and from acquiring a complete monopoly by purchase of competitive concerns.

"It is in the best interest of the country."

try that there should be a free and open field in which to engage in business and that competitors should not be destroyed through unfair methods of competition or oppression by a corporation having large capital and great power. On the other hand, there may be cases where it is in the interest of the public that such a corporation should know whether it has such right or not. At present no one can tell, such a right to make such a purchase or consolidation can be determined only at the end of long litigation under the Sherman act."

## COMMITTEE TO FIX FOOD PROFIT LIMIT

Names of Those Who Will Help Check Gouging to Be Announced To-day.

The committee of citizens the Attorney-General has asked former Food Administrator Arthur Williams to appoint will consider any retail or wholesale dealer in food, foodstuffs, clothing or other necessities, whose profit exceeds a certain fixed amount, as a profiteer.

The "fair prices" that were followed in the Hoover food administration will govern in deciding what is a fair margin of profit and what is profiteering. This was announced by Mr. Williams yesterday. He said he had selected his committee which will represent traders, producers, housewives and labor. The names will be announced to-day.

The whole personnel of the Department of Justice here will be this service to the public. It is to investigate complaints and punish offenders. Mr. Williams, who is general commercial manager of the New York Edison Company and a dollar a year member of the Government, received a number of inquiries from food dealers yesterday as to what will be required of them under the new regulations. He advised them to keep their profits within the scale of fair prices as applied last January, when the Food Administration ended.

**Retail Profit Limits.**

These prices apply to retailers and are on a "cash and carry" basis (goods bought for cash and carried home by the purchaser). They may be changed after the committee has had time to study conditions, especially the increase in rents.

Retail profit was limited by fair prices last January as follows: (Prices are in cents unless otherwise stated.) Groceries—Lima beans, 3 cents; rice, 2 cents; oats, 1 1/2 cents; corn meal, 1 1/2 cents; raisins, 15 cents; 2 1/2 cents; flour, 1 cent; sugar, 1 cent; bread, 1 1/2 cents; bread, 12 ounces loaf, 1 cent; tomatoes, 1 can, 3 cents; corn, 1 can, 3 1/2 cents; peas, 1 can 3 1/2 cents; salmon, 1 can, 4 1/2 cents; evaporated milk, 1 can, 4 cents; evaporated milk, 1 can, 4 cents; butter, 6 cents; cheese, 7 cents; eggs, dozen, 7 cents; potatoes, 1 cent; onions, 1 1/2 cents; cabbage, 2 cents.

**All Necessaries to Be Covered.**

Profit margins will be fixed for dry goods, shoes and other commodities after the committee has had an opportunity to consult with the trades. Mr. Williams believes that when the plan is worked out it will have much to do with reducing the cost of living.

Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, said yesterday that a remedy for high food prices lies in the substitution of bread for more expensive foods, such as meat, eggs and butter. He said that although the July wheat crop was good, the price of wheat is still a supply of wheat above the average, with enough to feed the United States and contribute to the supply abroad.

The flour consumption of America fell from its normal of 235 pounds per capita to 171 pounds last year," said Mr. Barnes. "This proves conclusively that bread, which is cheap and wholesome, was displaced in the diet by higher priced foods."

Applications for licenses to export wheat to Mexico will now be received at the office of the United States Grain Corporation, 42 Broadway, according to a bulletin issued yesterday by the Wheat Director. They should be made in duplicate.

Short weight ice men will be prosecuted by the State, it was announced in Albany. An investigation has revealed that 50 per cent. of 2,122 deliveries of ice were short. Four ice men already have been convicted.

The free ice stations established in Flushing lasted only three days. Miss Ruth Howard, secretary of the Associated Charities, suggests that the half cent daily allowance might better be sent to some tenement house districts of Queens.

District Attorney Swann said he has asked Justice Barlow & Weston for permission to present to the Extraordinary Grand Jury investigating anarchy and Bolshevism, evidence against the distributors in the New York Milk Conference Board tending to show conspiracy on their part to increase the price of milk. He also said he had conferred with United States Attorney Francis G. Caffey regarding cooperation of the Federal and State authorities in prosecuting cold storage hoarders.

**MOTORISTS' LEAGUE AT WORK.**

Henry W. Gaston Helps Capture Man Said to Have Injured Boy.

The League for Motorists' Protection, 14 West Sixty-first street, which was organized July 15 with 7,000 members to make motoring safer by aiding in the prosecution of all chauffeurs who violate any law, started its activities yesterday. As a result Fred Schillani, a chauffeur, 241 Mulberry street, was held in \$1,500 bail on a charge of felonious assault by Magistrate Ten Eyck in Jefferson Market court. Henry W. Gaston, president of the league, appeared as complainant.

Schillani was accused of running down a sixteen-year-old lad in Fourth avenue near Eighth street July 26 and injuring his right leg so that he could not appear in court until yesterday. Schillani was charged, put on speed and ended, ordered to escape. Mr. Gaston, who is an automobile dealer at 1850 Broadway, followed in his own motor car until he picked up Patrolman Davis of the Mercer street station, who arrested the chauffeur.

## SUGAR FAMINE HITS HOME CANNER HARD

Thrifty Housewife Must See Fruit Perish and Jelly Jars Remain Empty.

RELIEF AFTER FORTNIGHT

Warning Given to Profiteers That 11 Cents Is Highest Excusable Price.

The housewife, who learned the lesson of conservation from Government sources during the war, is in a predicament. She would like to be a "home canner" in these times of peace, but cannot, although fruits and berries are plentiful. She cannot refill her empty jars with jellies and jams and preserves because she is unable to obtain sugar. Instead she will have to be content to provide for her family's sweet tooth requirements next winter by buying the canned stuff now being "put up" by the commercial canners.

There is no scarcity of raw sugar. There is more of it in sight than ever before at this season of the year. But it is not in the country, and so it doesn't do the thrifty housewife any particular good. It is in Cuba, Porto Rico and elsewhere, and so little of it is actually in this country that the refiners are having a hard time keeping their plants going.

Most refineries are working on a greatly reduced scale at what ordinarily is their busiest season of the year. Some have shut down and others will have to close before they can get enough raw sugar to warrant capacity production. In the meantime the great majority of them are maintaining their working forces, realizing that if they break up their organizations they will not be able to get enough experienced hands to run their plants when supplies of raw sugar become ample.

**Little Sugar for Retailers.**

Because the refineries are turning out sugar in quantities to meet only a small percentage of the tremendous demand grocers and other dealers in sugar can't get it. So far as can be learned, the only grocers that have sugar in their quantities are some of the chain store companies, the heads of which had the foresight and the capital to place their contracts for sugar early in the season. In these stores the clerks are under orders not to let a customer have more than two pounds of sugar at a time.

From towns and villages in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey come reports that small grocers cannot let customers have more than a pound or two a week because of their inability to get from the wholesalers enough sugar to go round. Many small retailers declare they have not had any sugar in a week or two and have not the slightest idea when the next batch is coming in. In many of these places blackberries and huckleberries, growing wild in the woods and fields, are going to waste by the thousands of quarts because there is no sugar for preserving purposes. Peaches and other fruit, which might be "put up" and stowed away on shelves for winter consumption, must be eaten now or not at all.

Although men in the canning industry complain that they cannot get all the sugar they need, plants are running full tilt and it begins to look as if the housewife can have enough stuff for her preserves next winter, providing she is willing to pay the price. With labor

high in the canning plants there is every likelihood canned fruits are going to be high, too.

The reason many canners are in possession of sugar is because a long time ago they made their contracts for sugar when the refiners were in a position to fill their orders. Apparently there was little if any of the same kind of foresight that will prove helpful now to the home canner, anxious to make use of her Government lesson in conservation.

The sugar situation was in a "jam" before the marine strike. This "jam" was due to the fact that buyers of refined sugar did not place their orders because the price was "fixed" and they figured that any old time would do.

This critical situation ended two weeks ago, and now a good many ships have sailed for Cuba to load with raw sugar. Many of these will stop at Baltimore and Norfolk for coal or have cargoes aboard which they will unload at Cuban ports, according to the American Sugar Bulletin, published by the American Sugar Refining Company, all of which makes delay in arrival at United States ports. Several Hawaiian cargoes are afloat, and if they arrive on time they will add in increasing receipts of raw sugar.

E. H. Costello of the United States Sugar Equalization Board said yesterday that the ships from Cuba are due to begin to arrive here in about two weeks and then there will be relief. James H. Post, president of the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey, also said conditions ought to improve within two or three weeks, as soon as the raw sugar laden ships can get back.

**Army Sugar Is Gone Quickly.**

The 45,000,000 pounds of Government sugar, distributed by the Sugar Equalization Board among the principal consuming centers, already has gone where it will do the most good. Some of the more important canneries and condensed milk concerns got the first call on this sugar, and communities where it could be distributed directly to the people were next. New York got 5,000,000 pounds. To the entire Eastern territory 47,500,000 pounds was allotted. However, 4,000,000 of sugar that the army and navy could not use means less than half a pound each for every man, woman and child in the country, and of course did not go very far.

Many dealers in New York city still have unpleasant recollections of what happened to them when the enforcement bureau of the Federal Food Administration got after them for profiteering in sugar. Since the breaking up of the Food Administration organization following the signing of the armistice, the bureau of enforcement has not worked very hard, but it is still on the job, and recent events in Washington indicate that it is going to be very active in the work of assisting the Department of Justice.

As the Sugar Equalization Board insists that there isn't the slightest reason on earth why refined sugar should retail at more than 11 cents a pound, grave danger will hover around any retailer dealer who takes a chance of getting more than 11 cents.

Mr. Costello said that he is mighty glad to see that the Department of Justice intends to get after profiteering of all kinds.

## NAMES OF SUGAR GOUGERS WANTED

Public Asked to Report Charges Exceeding 11c.

Persons with knowledge that any retail dealer is profiteering in sugar—charging more than eleven cents a pound for sugar—is construed as profiteering—are invited by Ben A. Matthews, Assistant United States District Attorney, to produce this evidence. Prosecutions under the Federal Food Control act will follow. Mr. Matthews said yesterday: "Under the Food Control law the Sugar Equalization Board requires that all grocers in sugar except retailers doing a gross business of \$100,000 or less annually, conform to the regulations under

their licenses. In addition to the provisions of the Food Control act, the regulations governing dealers in sugar prohibit the licensee from charging an exorbitant, unreasonable or unfair commission, profit or storage charge. The regulations also provide that resales within the same trade without reasonable justification, if intended to result in a higher market price to the retailers or consumers, will be dealt with as an unfair practice."

"The position has been taken that sugar should not retail for more than eleven cents, and where it is retailed for more it indicates that either the wholesaler or retailer is making an unreasonable profit. Purchasers from retail sugar dealers are invited to report instances where more than eleven cents is charged. If practicable, it will be helpful if information could also be furnished containing not only the name and address of the retailer who is charging more than eleven cents, but also giving the name and address of the person from whom such dealer purchased and the price paid. This will facilitate the work of the committee in investigating practices which result in high prices for sugar."

## PUBLIC DOES ONLY SHOE SPECULATING

Buyers Against Price Advance, Retailer Tells Grand Jury.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Henry B. Endicott and Richard H. Long, shoe manufacturers and two representatives of the local retail shoe stores, testified to-day at a Grand Jury investigation of the causes of the high prices of shoes inflicted by the shoe men who will be heard to-morrow.

The District Attorney's office said one witness asserted that the cost of labor and materials, poor transportation and undue buying by the public generally had all combined to create the present situation. The only speculation going on in the shoe market, it was declared, was on the part of the consumers. Many persons, the witness said, appeared to be buying shoes in anticipation of an advance, thus causing a demand in excess of the available supply and tending to force prices up.

Elimination of the jobber as a means of reducing costs was impracticable, in the opinion of another witness, because, he said, many retailers had not the capital to keep a big stock and must have recourse to the jobber.

It was brought out that one retail concern carried 500 styles of shoes and a demand for all the different styles. Women, it was declared, frequently bought shoes for style rather than service and oftentimes three pairs were required where one pair would last as long.

## SUGAR ENRICHING CUBA.

Candy Makers Here Help Raise Exports, Says Traveller.

Charles B. Stevens, president of the American Steel Company of Cuba, who returned yesterday from a business trip to Cuba by the steamship San Jacinto, said the exportations of sugar from the island are greater by more than 100,000 tons a month than formerly. This is a demand for all the different styles. Women, it was declared, frequently bought shoes for style rather than service and oftentimes three pairs were required where one pair would last as long.

Cuba was prospering beyond all precedent. A bumper sugar crop this fall would be followed doubtless by a finer one next season, when the price of the product will not be regulated by the Government, thus encouraging growers to greater efforts.

The cargo of the San Jacinto are 1,000 pipes of rum, shipped from Havana. They will be unloaded here, but nobody here can get loaded with them, as they are destined for transshipment to consignees in Europe.

## ELKUS ASKS STATE CONTROL OF FOOD

Commission Would Provide for Licensing of All Wholesale Dealers.

SEEK TO END CAR DELAY

Shippers Forced to Operate on Large Profits Because of Losses.

In a report to Gov. Smith on food production and distribution the Reconstruction Commission, of which Abram I. Elkus is chairman, recommends State control of distribution. The commission would provide for this control by giving the Department of Food and Markets authority to license all wholesale dealers in food commodities and foodstuffs. It follows this up by suggesting that the State Council of Farms and Markets be clothed with power to regulate clearly defined abuses and wasteful or uneconomical practices.

The commission points to the results accomplished by the Federal Food Board in New York city by its policy of prohibiting practices which cause deterioration of perishables as proof of the need for such a measure.

## Disputes Over Delays.

The report shows that at one time in March, 1918, while the Federal Food Board was in control, 400 cars of foodstuffs were delayed more than a week, eight hours in unloading in this city, causing a waste of many thousands of dollars. The Railroad Administration cooperated with the board and reported each day the cars which had stood forty-eight hours. Disputes over the responsibility for the delays were submitted to arbitration.

As a result of this method during the last week of October, 1918, the number of cars delayed two days was reduced to three. After the Federal Food Board's activities stopped the number of cars delayed two days or more jumped to seventy. This was during the first week in December, 1918.

The report points out that in order to guard against losses resulting from these conditions shippers are forced to operate on a larger margin of profits, thus materially increasing the cost of food necessities.

The commission informed the Governor the present farms and markets law requires all concerns receiving food on commission to take out licenses from the Department of Farms and Markets, but as only 8 per cent. of the food is handled on commission 92 per cent. is not controlled by license regulation.

## Powers of Department.

The commission says: "This department should have the power to act as mediator or arbitrator in any dispute between a shipper and a receiver over a food shipment."

It also shall have power to designate competent individuals to act for it in a voluntary capacity in arbitrating such disputes. The only provision of this kind in the present law is one which states that the department may serve in such capacity when jointly invited.

In the opinion of the commission full authority should be given the department to compel the prompt handling

of perishable products and to serve as arbitrator of disputes with the full approval of the two parties."

A small number of dealers, the report continues, have by their malpractice done much to destroy confidence and to increase the cost of dealing in perishables for the more honorable dealers. In the opinion of the commission the fact that dishonesty may be punished by revocation of a license will lead almost immediately to elimination of such practices.

In connection with the recommendations of the Reconstruction Commission on food problems John E. Finley, the Governor's appointee to the new committee on food, will confer with Abram I. Elkus, chairman of the commission, and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, secretary, at the offices of the commission to-day.

## HUDSON AS A FUGITIVE.

Accused of Share in Chicago Bank Slaying.

Frank A. Hudson, 27, who is wanted by Chicago police on a charge of homicide in connection with the robbery of the Metropolitan Bank there March 18 last, was remanded to the Tombs as a fugitive from justice by Magistrate Frothingham in the West Side court yesterday. He will be held to await the arrival of detectives from Chicago. Hudson has been living in the Hotel Monterey, West Ninety-fourth street. The arrest was made at the request of the Chicago prosecutor.

Hudson, who wore a diamond ring and scarfpin and was elaborately dressed, told Magistrate Frothingham he had nothing to do with the Metropolitan Bank robbery and the killing of William Biegel, the cashier. He said he was the owner of a large cafe in Chicago, but that he had not been there for the last year. At the time of his arrest, Hudson told the detectives his name was Frank Quigley and that he was a mining broker from the West. Hudson, Fred and William P. Brady are already under arrest in Chicago for Biegel's slaying.

## CITY'S POPULATION NOW IS 6,244,616

Number of Women and Men About Equally Divided.

The population of New York city on July 1, according to a survey by the Newspaper Feature Bureau, the result of which was made public yesterday, was 6,244,616, as compared with 4,766,893 in 1910, an increase of 31 per cent. Of the total, 120,135 are listed as negroes. The whites of native parentage are given as 1,206,926; of foreign parentage, 2,384,384, and of foreign birth, 2,653,292.

According to the survey the sexes are almost evenly divided. The number of males is given as 3,121,051 and the females as 3,123,565. The city has 1,575,211 males of voting age and 321,012 literates, more than 10 years old. There are 1,337,283 families.

The twenty largest cities in the country, with New York leading, are given as follows: New York, 6,244,616; Philadelphia, 1,936,560; Cleveland, 936,800; Detroit, 938,300; Boston, 830,625; St. Louis, 824,435; Baltimore, 725,030; Pittsburgh, 667,351; Los Angeles, 574,556; San Francisco, 555,832; Buffalo, 516,932; Milwaukee, 504,707; Cincinnati, 472,688; New Orleans, 440,787; Washington, 430,360; Minneapolis, 421,471; Newark, 415,963; Seattle, 395,323; and Rochester, 349,038.

## Race Riot at Kingston, Jamaica.

PANAMA, Aug. 11.—A race riot, reported to have occurred at Kingston, Jamaica, on Wednesday, July 30, was suppressed only after West Indian troops and fifty marines with machine guns were called out, according to news of the affair received here. The reports made no mention of casualties.

Mr. Bodine gave out prices of meat and foodstuffs from the local branches of Armour & Co., Wilson & Co., Morris & Co. and Swift & Co. so that the public when purchasing from retailers could see the difference between wholesale and retail prices.

## THE CUP THAT CHEERS

Ancient Mohammedans drank coffee to keep awake during prolonged religious services.

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Steaming hot or ice cold—mellow and delicious.



## NINE HOURS IN POLICE STATION

Woman Motorist Held After Car Injures Pedestrian.

Mrs. Hazel Warner, 1425 Grand Concourse, The Bronx, passed nine hours in the West Sixty-eighth street police station yesterday, charged with felonious assault, after an automobile owned and driven by her had knocked down Marjorie Vogel, president of the Vogel Trading Company, Inc., of 338 Washington street, at Eighty-fourth street and Broadway. Vogel was taken to Roosevelt Hospital with internal injuries and a fractured left ankle.

Mrs. Warner said she was driving north on Broadway when Vogel, who had been standing at the curb, stepped directly in front of her car. After the accident Mrs. Warner took him to the hospital in her machine. Pending the extent of Vogel's injuries, Magistrate Frothingham in the West Side court held Mrs. Warner in \$100 bail for a hearing this afternoon.

## ACCUSES COMMISSION MEN.

U. S. Prosecutor at Trenton Alleges Food Price Conspiracy.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11.—The charge was made here to-day by Federal District Attorney Bodine that New Jersey commission merchants have deliberately stayed out of the markets and refused to purchase produce from farmers, thus resulting in loss to the latter and an increased cost for produce to consumers. This concerted action on the part of the commission men, so Mr. Bodine said, was in direct violation of law and is being investigated for presentation to the Grand Jury. He asked that all persons having knowledge in the matter communicate with him at once in writing.

Mr. Bodine gave out prices of meat and foodstuffs from the local branches of Armour & Co., Wilson & Co., Morris & Co. and Swift & Co. so that the public when purchasing from retailers could see the difference between wholesale and retail prices.

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## CANADIAN NEWS

including special articles on the Newsprint Situation and the new Liberal leader, Hon. Mackenzie King, will be found on

Pages 12 and 13